1. 4,948,561, Aug. 14, 1990, Multiple level filter device and kit containing same; Charles C. Hinckley, et al., 422/61; 210/321.6, 321.64, 321.84, 490, 492, 506; 422/58, 101; 436/175, 178, 808, 824, 825 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 4,788,140, Nov. 29, 1988, Analytical element containing photosensitive compound and filter layer and method of use; John B. Findlay , et al., 435/17; 422/56; 435/7.4, 28, 805 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 4,713,327, Dec. 15, 1987, Determination of total creatine kinase or an isoenzyme with a multilayer analytical element; John B. Findlay , et al., 435/17; 422/56; 435/291 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 4,703,002, Oct. 27, 1987, Method for preparing coating compositions containing an immunologically reactive species and elements containing same; John B. Findlay , et al., 435/17; 422/56, 57; 427/2; 435/808; 436/518, 530, 531, 535, 810 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 4,547,461, Oct. 15, 1985, Composition, analytical element and method for the quantification of creatine kinase; Theodore W. Esders, et al., 435/17; 422/56, 57; 435/15, 25, 28, 194, 805, 810 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

```
      08sep93 08:28:51 User219781 Session D221.1
            $0.11    0.007 Hrs FileHomeBase
     $0.11  Estimated cost FileHomeBase
     $0.08  DIALNET
     $0.19  Estimated cost this search
     $0.19  Estimated total session cost    0.007 Hrs.

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File   5:BIOSIS PREVIEWS  69-93/SEP BA9607:BARRM4507
         (c) 1993 BIOSIS
 **FILE 5: Biosystematic Codes (BC=) for viruses have changed for 1993.
 Type ?NEWS5 for more information and a complete list of the new codes.
  File  73:EMBASE (EXCERPTA MEDICA)  74-93/ISS35
         (c) 1993 ESP BV
 **FILE073: Truncate EMTREE Codes(e.g. DC=C1.120?) for complete retrieval.
 The 1993 Embase Thesaurus is now available.
  File  76:Life Sciences Collection  1978-1993/Jul
         (c) 1993 Cambridge Sci Abs
  File 125:CLAIMS/U.S. PATENT ABS WEEKLY PN 5233703-5241702
         AUG 24 93-AUG 31 93
 **FILE125: All CLAIMS and All FRONT PAGE information available
  For file information, type ?NEWS125
  File 144:PASCAL  1973-1993/Aug
         (c) 1993 INIST/CNRS
 **FILE144: Limit problem; see HELP NEWS144.
  File 155:MEDLINE  1966-1993/OCT (9310W4)
  File 156:TOXLINE   1965-1993/Aug
 **FILE156: Annual TOXLINE reload for 1993 is now available.
 Prices have changed. See ?RATES156 for details.
  File 305:Analytical Abstracts Online  1980-1993/Sep
         (c) 1993 Royal Soc Chemistry
  File 340:CLAIMS/U.S. PATENT ABS PN 2492948-5231699
         1950-JUL 93
 **FILE340: ALL CLAIMS and ALL FRONT PAGE info is available from
    PN 3552244 (1971-present).  For file info, TYPE ?NEWS340.
  File 350:Derwent World Patents Index
         1963-1980, EQUIVALENTS THRU DW=9324
 **FILE350: Format 9 includes the expanded patent table.  Preformatted
  REPORTs are available.  Type ?FMT350, ?NEWS350, ?RATES350 for more info.
  File 351:DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX-LATEST
         1981+;DW=9328,UA=9323,UM=9250
 **FILE351: Attention Derwent subscribers: Markush DARC on DIALOG is
    available.  Begin WPILM to access.
  File 357:Derwent Biotechnology Abs.  1982-1993/Aug
         (c) 1993 Derwent Pub. ltd.
  File 358:CURRENT BIOTECHNOLOGY ABS  1983-1993/SEP
         (COPR. 1993 ROYAL SOC CHEM)
  File 399:CA SEARCH  1967-1993 UD=11908
         (COPR. 1993 BY THE AMER. CHEM. SOC.)
 **FILE399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.
 1) RANK DE now available.  2) Format 6 changed.  Type HELP NEWS399.
  File 434:SCISEARCH(R)  1974 - 9308W3
         (c) 1993 ISI Inc.
 **FILE434: Contains complete, merged SciSearch file
 **Includes abstracts as of 1991
  File 442:AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNALS ONLINE
         (c)AMA 1993
 FILE NOW CONTAINS 1992 DATA FOR JAMA.
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  File 444:New England Journal of Med.  1985-1993/Aug W5
         (c) 1993 Mass. Med. Soc.
ALERTS can now be set up in file 444.

      Set  Items  Description
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?s au=bermeyer, l? or au=bermeyer l?
                0  AU=BERMEYER, L?
                0  AU=BERMEYER L?
      S1        0  AU=BERMEYER, L? OR AU=BERMEYER L?
?s au=cummins, t? or au=cummins t?
               15  AU=CUMMINS, T?
              109  AU=CUMMINS T?
      S2      124  AU=CUMMINS, T? OR AU=CUMMINS T?
?s au=findlay, j? or  au=findlay j?
              601  AU=FINDLAY, J?
             2550  AU=FINDLAY J?
      S3     3151  AU=FINDLAY, J? OR  AU=FINDLAY J?
?s au=kerschner, j? or au=kerschner j?
               28  AU=KERSCHNER, J?
              102  AU=KERSCHNER J?
      S4      130  AU=KERSCHNER, J? OR AU=KERSCHNER J?
?s s2 and s3 and s4
              124  S2
             3151  S3
              130  S4
      S5        0  S2 AND S3 AND S4
?s s2 or s3 or s4
              124  S2
             3151  S3
              130  S4
      S6     3403  S2 OR S3 OR S4
?s hcmv? or (cytomegalovirus?(f)human?)
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processed  10 of  17 files ...
Processing
Processing
Completed processing all files
             3112  HCMV?
            53020  CYTOMEGALOVIRUS?
         14140740  HUMAN?
            23069  CYTOMEGALOVIRUS?(F)HUMAN?
      S7    23326  HCMV? OR (CYTOMEGALOVIRUS?(F)HUMAN?)
?s s6 and s7
             3403  S6
            23326  S7
      S8        8  S6 AND S7
?d
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 125.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 350.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 351.
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>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
      S9   7 RD (unique items)
?t9/7/1-7

 9/7/1   (Item 1 from file: 5)
10262907   BIOSIS Number: 45062907
  DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTEGRATED CONTAINED POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION ASSAY SYSTEM
  FINDLAY J; DONISH B; WELLMAN J; CHEMELLI J; QUENIN J; CHRISTY K; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
  EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2117, USA.
  45TH NATIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, INC., NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA, JULY 11-15, 1993. CLIN CHEM 39 (6). 1993. 1185. CODEN: CLCHA
  Language: ENGLISH

 9/7/2   (Item 2 from file: 5)
10262897   BIOSIS Number: 45062897
  THE DIRECT DETECTION OF HUMAN CYTOMEGALOVIRUS IN BLOOD SAMPLES USING AN AUTOMATED CONTAINED NONRADIOISOTOPIC POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION ASSAY
  BERGMEYER L; EKEZE T; CUMMINS T; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
  CLIN. DIAGNOSTICS DIV., EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2123, USA.
  45TH NATIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CLINICAL CHEMISTRY, INC., NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA, JULY 11-15, 1993. CLIN CHEM 39 (6). 1993. 1183. CODEN: CLCHA
  Language: ENGLISH

 9/7/3   (Item 3 from file: 5)
10248963   BIOSIS Number: 45048963
  EVALUATION OF AN AUTOMATED CONTAINED NONRADIOISOTOPIC POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION ASSAY FOR THE DIRECT DETECTION OF HUMAN CYTOMEGALOVIRUS IN BLOOD SAMPLES
  BERGMEYER L; EKEZE T; CUMMINS T; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
  CLIN. DIAGNOSTICS DIV., EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2123, USA.
  93RD GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA, MAY 16-20, 1993. ABSTR GEN MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL 93 (0). 1993. 449. CODEN: AGMME
  Language: ENGLISH

 9/7/4   (Item 4 from file: 5)
10248047   BIOSIS Number: 45048047
  DEVELOPMENT OF PCR FOR IN-VITRO DIAGNOSTICS
  FINDLAY J
  CLIN. DIAGN. RES. LABS, BUILD. 82, 4TH FLOOR, EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2117, USA.
  7TH ANNUAL SAN DIEGO CONFERENCE ON GENETIC RECOGNITION, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, USA, NOVEMBER 18-20, 1992. CLIN CHEM 39 (4). 1993. 728-729. CODEN: CLCHA
  Language: ENGLISH

 9/7/5   (Item 1 from file: 340)
2290532   9223596
C/ BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE REAGENTS PREPARED FROM CARBOXY-CONTAINING POLYMER, ANALYTICAL ELEMENT AND METHODS OF USE; ANALYSIS, DIAGNOSIS
Document Type: UTILITY
Inventors: Danielson Susan J (US); Findlay John B (US); Oakes Fred T (US); Oenick Marsha D B (US); Ponticello Ignazio S (US); Sutton Richard C (US); Warren Harold C III (US)

Assignee: Eastman Kodak Co Assignee Code: 25784

	Patent Number	Issue Date	Applic Number	Applic Date
Patent:	US 5147777	920915	US 539774	900618
Priority Applic:			US 539774	900618

Abstract:
Biologically active reagents are prepared from particles of copolymers having highly reactive carboxy or equivalent groups. The reagents are prepared by covalently attaching biologically active substances, for example antibodies, to the particles, directly or indirectly through highly reactive carboxy groups on the particle surface. These reagents are used to advantage in analytical elements, methods for the detection of specific binding ligands (such as immunological species) and immunoassays, and in purification methods as affinity chromatography reagents.

Exemplary Claim:
1. A biologically active reagent comprising: (I) a water-insoluble particle composed of a copolymer having recurring units derived from: (a) from about 60 to about 99.8 mole percent of one or more ethylenically unsaturated polymerizable oleophilic monomers which provide hydrophobicity to said copolymer, (b) from about 0.2 to about 40 mole percent of one or more ethylenically unsaturated polymerizable monomers having a reactive carboxy group, or salt thereof, and represented by the structure:

CH2=C(-R)-L-COO-M

wherein R is hydrogen, halo or alkyl of 1 to 3 carbon atoms, M is hydrogen, an alkali metal ion or an ammonium ion and L is an organic linking group having from 8 to 50 atoms selected from the group consisting of carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur atoms in the linking chain, said organic linking group further defined as having two or more divalent groups selected from the group consisting of alkylene, arylene, alkylenearylene and arylenealkylene which are connected to each other or terminated with an oxy, thio, imino, carbonyloxy, carbonylimino, ureylene or sulfonylimino group and (c) from 0 to about 15 mole percent of one or more additional ethylenically unsaturated polymerizable monomers other than those identified in categories (a) and (b) above, and (II) a biologically active substance covalently attached to said particle through said reactive carboxy group or salt thereof.

9/7/6 (Item 1 from file: 399)
116231340 CA: 116(23)231340r PATENT
Biologically active reagents prepared from carboxy-containing polymer particles for affinity chromatography, immunoassays, and other specific binding assays
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Sutton, Richard Calvin; Danielson, Susan Jean; Findlay, John Bruce; Oakes, Fred Terry; Oenick, Marsha Denise Bale; Ponticello, Ignazio S.; Warren, Harold Chester
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Eastman Kodak Co.
PATENT: European Pat. Appl. ; EP 462644 A1 DATE: 911227
APPLICATION: EP 91201420 (910610) *US 539774 (900618)
PAGES: 53 pp. CODEN: EPXXDW LANGUAGE: English CLASS: G01N-033/546A; G01N-033/569B; G01N-033/74B; G01N-033/94B; C12Q-001/68B; G01N-033/52B
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
SECTION:
CA209015 Biochemical Methods
CA201XXX Pharmacology

CA202XXX Mammalian Hormones
CA203XXX Biochemical Genetics
IDENTIFIERS: carboxy polymer biol conjugate reagent, immunoassay carboxy polymer antibody conjugate, affinity chromatog carboxy polymer conjugate, hybridization assay carboxy polymer conjugate
DESCRIPTORS:
Immunoassay,app....
antibody conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymers as reagent in
Streptococcus,group A...
antibody to, conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
Placenta...
.beta.-globin DNA detection in human cells of, probe oligonucleotide conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles as reagent for
Immunoassay... Pharmaceutical analysis...
carboxy group-contg. copolymer-antibody conjugates particles as reagent for
Particles...
carboxy group-contg. copolymer-biol. active compd. conjugates on, as reagent
Chromatography,column and liquid, affinity...
carboxy group-contg. copolymer-biol. active compd. conjugates particle reagent for
Analysis,app....
carboxy group-contg. copolymer-biol. active compd. conjugates particles as reagent for
Nucleic acid hybridization...
carboxy group-contg. copolymer-nucleic acid conjugates particles as reagent for
Animal tissue... Blood... Organ...
component of, conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
Polymers,carboxy-contg.,compounds...
conjugates with biol. active compd., particles, as reagent
Agglutinins and Lectins... Antibodies... Antigens... Fungi... Haptens...
Hormones... Microorganism... Mold(fungus)... Parasite... Pharmaceuticals...
Protozoa... Rickettsia... Toxins... Virus... Vitamins...
conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
Receptors...
conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent for specific binding ligand detn.
Antibodies,monoclonal...
conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles, for thyroxine immunoassay
Antigens,late...
detection of DNA for, of cytomegalovirus, probe oligonucleotide conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles as reagent for
Gene,microbial, gag...
detection of DNA for, of human immunodeficiency virus 1, probe oligonucleotide conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles as reagent for
Virus,animal, human immunodeficiency 1...
detection of DNA for, probe oligonucleotide conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles as reagent for
Carbohydrates and Sugars,analysis... Haptens... Hormones...
Proteins,analysis...
detn. of, carboxy group-contg. copolymer-antibody conjugates particles as reagent for
Virus,animal, cytomegalo-...
detn. of DNA for, oligonucleotide conjugates with vinylbenzyl glutarate

copolymer particles as reagent for
Ligands...
detn. of specific binding, carboxy group-contg. copolymer-biol. active compd. conjugates particles as reagent for
Hemoglobins...
DNA for .beta.-globin of, oligonucleotide conjugates with vinylbenzyl glutarate copolymer particles as reagent for
Animal cell line...
HUT, human immunodeficiency virus 1 DNA detection in, probe oligonucleotide conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles as reagent for
Antigens,immediate-early...
major, detection of DNA for, of cytomegalovirus, probe oligonucleotide conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles as reagent for
Periodontium,disease...
microorganism assocd. with, antibody to, conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
Filters and Filtering materials,membranes...
microporous, carboxy group-contg. copolymer-biol. active compd. conjugates particle reagent immobilized on
Alkaloids,conjugates,compounds... Amines,conjugates,compounds... Amino acids,conjugates,compounds... Enzymes,conjugates... Glycolipids,conjugates ... Glycoproteins,specific or class, conjugates... Lipoproteins,conjugates ... Nucleic acids,conjugates... Nucleotides,oligo-, conjugates,polymers... Peptides,conjugates,compounds... Polysaccharides,conjugates,compounds... Proteins,specific or class, conjugates... Steroids,conjugates,compounds...
with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
Globulins,.gamma.-, conjugates,compounds...
with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:
57-41-0 298-46-4 20830-75-5 antibody to, conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
9002-61-3 antibody to human, conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
120298-76-2 141257-08-1 as polymerase chain reaction primer for cytomegalovirus late antigen DNA amplification and detection
120298-74-0 120298-79-5 as polymerase chain reaction primer for cytomegalovirus major immediate early antigen DNA amplification and detection
113442-14-1 114844-48-3 114844-51-8 141253-98-7 as polymerase chain reaction primer for human immunodeficiency virus 1 DNA amplification and detection
51-48-9 biological studies, antibody to, conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
58-85-5D conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent
141254-66-2DP conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent for .beta.-globin DNA detection
141254-84-4DP 141254-85-5DP 141254-91-3DP 141254-92-4DP conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent for cytomegalovirus DNA detection
141253-97-6DP 141254-50-4DP conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent for cytomegalovirus late antigen DNA detection
141254-05-9DP 141347-96-8DP conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent for cytomegalovirus major immediate early antigen DNA detection
113014-90-7DP 141257-06-9DP conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent for human immunodeficiency virus 1 DNA detection

140714-53-0DP 141137-08-8DP 141190-62-7DP 141190-63-8DP conjugates with .gamma.-globulin or thyroxine antibodies, prepn. of, as reagent
139441-06-8DP 139441-09-1DP 141137-06-6DP conjugates with .gamma.-globulin, prepn. of, as reagent
138895-41-7DP 139441-05-7DP 140714-49-4DP 140714-50-7DP conjugates with oligonucleotide probe, prepn. of, as reagent for cytomegalovirus DNA
140714-52-9DP 140714-54-1DP conjugates with oligonucleotide probe, prepn. of, as reagent for human immunodeficiency virus 1 DNA detection
141254-83-3DP conjugates with vinylbenzyl glutarate copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent for .beta.-globin DNA
141257-09-2DP 141257-10-5DP conjugates with vinylbenzyl glutarate copolymer particles, prepn. of, as reagent for cytomegalovirus DNA
50-06-6 uses, antibody to, conjugates with carboxy group-contg. copolymer, as biol. active reagent

9/7/7 (Item 2 from file: 399)
114097759 CA: 114(11)97759n PATENT
Kit and method for in situ hybridization in suspension for detection or separation of cells
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Kerschner, Jo Anne H.; Jablonski, Edward G.
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Molecular Biosystems, Inc.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 9010715 A1 DATE: 900920
APPLICATION: WO 90US1191 (900305) *US 319982 (890307)
PAGES: 25 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12Q-001/68A
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AU; JP DESIGNATED REGIONAL: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES ; FR; GB; IT; LU; NL; SE
SECTION:
CA209002 Biochemical Methods
IDENTIFIERS: nucleic acid hybridization in situ, cytomegalovirus infection fibroblast detection
DESCRIPTORS:
Fluorescent substances...
conjugates with oligonucleotide probe, in in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Fibroblast...
cytomegalovirus detection in human cells of, by in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Virus,animal, human immunodeficiency...
detection of, in CEM cells, by in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Virus,animal, herpes simplex... Virus,animal, herpes simplex 1...
detection of, in HEp-2 cells, by in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Virus,animal, cytomegalo-...
detection of, in human fetal foreskin fibroblast cells, by in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Animal cell line,HEp-2...
Herpes simplex virus detection in, by in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Animal cell line,CEM...
human immunodeficiency virus detection in, by in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Nucleotides,oligo-, conjugates,polymers...
in in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
Nucleic acid hybridization...
in situ assay, cells fixation and denaturation in
Animal cell... Cell...
nucleic acid hybridization assay in

```
Enzymes,conjugates... Ligands,conjugated...
    with oligonucleotide probe, in in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
  CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:
75-12-7  7647-01-0  biological studies, fixed cells denaturation with, in
    in situ nucleic acid hybridization assay
30525-89-4  cells fixation with, in in situ nucleic acid hybridization
    assay

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?s (pcr? or (polymerase?(f)chain?))
Processing
Processed  10 of  17 files ...
Processing
Completed processing all files
           47639  PCR?
          235562  POLYMERASE?
         1073363  CHAIN?
          103230  POLYMERASE?(F)CHAIN?
     S10  115361  (PCR? OR (POLYMERASE?(F)CHAIN?))
?s s6 and s10
            3403  S6
          115361  S10
     S11      31  S6 AND S10
?rd
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>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 350.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 351.

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...completed examining records
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?s s12 not s8
              25  S12
               8  S8
     S13      19  S12 NOT S8
?t13/3/1-19

 13/3/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
10262903     BIOSIS Number: 45062903
  DETECTION OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS TYPES 1 AND 2 USING AN
AUTOMATED POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION-BASED ASSAY
  ATWOOD S; EKEZE T; CUMMINS T; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
  CLIN. DIAGNOSTICS DIV., EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESER, NY 14650-2117, USA.
  45TH NATIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CLINICAL CHEMISTRY,
INC., NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA, JULY 11-15, 1993. CLIN CHEM 39 (6). 1993.
1184.   CODEN: CLCHA
  Language: ENGLISH
  Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER

 13/3/2     (Item 2 from file: 5)
10262894     BIOSIS Number: 45062894
  NUCLEIC ACID AMPLIFICATION AND DETECTION METHOD USING RAPID POLYMERASE
CHAIN REACTION CYCLING
  DONISH W; FINDLAY J; BACKUS J; KING M; SUTHERLAND J; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN
PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
  EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2117, USA.
  45TH NATIONAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR CLINICAL CHEMISTRY,
INC., NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA, JULY 11-15, 1993. CLIN CHEM 39 (6). 1993.
1182.   CODEN: CLCHA
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Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER

13/3/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
10249168 BIOSIS Number: 45049168
ENHANCED POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION PCR AMPLIFICATION TECHNIQUES TWO-TEMPERATURE PCR EXTREMELY RAPID PCR
FINDLAY J B; BACKUS J W; DONISH W H; KING M M; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
EASTMAN KODAK CO., CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS RES. LABS, ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2117, USA.
93RD GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA, MAY 16-20, 1993. ABSTR GEN MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL 93 (0). 1993. 486. CODEN: AGMME
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER

13/3/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)
10249162 BIOSIS Number: 45049162
AN AUTOMATED CONTAINED AND MULTIPLEXED SYSTEM FOR RAPID NONISOTOPIC POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION INFECTIOUS DISEASE ASSAYS
FINDLAY J; DONISH B; WELLMAN J; CHEMELLI J; CHRISTY K; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY, USA.
93RD GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA, MAY 16-20, 1993. ABSTR GEN MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL 93 (0). 1993. 485. CODEN: AGMME
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER

13/3/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)
10248974 BIOSIS Number: 45048974
EVALUATION OF AN AUTOMATED CONTAINED NONRADIOISOTOPIC POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION-BASED ASSAY FOR DETECTION OF HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS HIV TYPE 1 AND 2
ATWOOD S; EKEZE T; CUMMINS T; NUCLEIC ACID DIAGN PROGRAM MEMBERS (USA)
CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS DIV., EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2117, USA.
93RD GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA, MAY 16-20, 1993. ABSTR GEN MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL 93 (0). 1993. 451. CODEN: AGMME
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER

13/3/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
10241223 BIOSIS Number: 45041223
MYCOBACTERIA IN BLOOD A MODEL SYSTEM FOR SCREENING POLYMERASE CHAIN REACTION PCR SAMPLE PROCESSING METHODS
KERSCHNER J H; EKEZE T; MEHTA R
CLINICAL DIAGNOSTICS RES. LAB., EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, NY 14650-2117, USA.
93RD GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA, MAY 16-20, 1993. ABSTR GEN MEET AM SOC MICROBIOL 93 (0). 1993. 177. CODEN: AGMME
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER

13/3/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)
8116649 BIOSIS Number: 91037649
RAT FOLLISTATIN GONADAL AND EXTRAGONADAL EXPRESSION AND EVIDENCE FOR

ALTERNATIVE SPLICING
MICHEL U; ALBISTON A; FINDLAY J K
PRINCE HENRY'S INST. OF MED. RES., P.O. BOX 118, SOUTH MELBOURNE, VICTORIA 3057, AUST.
BIOCHEM BIOPHYS RES COMMUN 173 (1). 1990. 401-407. CODEN: BBRCA
Full Journal Title: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications
Language: ENGLISH

13/3/8 (Item 1 from file: 155)
08201626 92339626
Identification of nucleoside diphosphate kinase from pea microsomal membranes.
Finan PM; White IR; Findlay JB; Millner PA
Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Leeds, U.K.
Biochem Soc Trans Feb 1992, 20 (1) p10S, ISSN 0300-5127
Journal Code: E48
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

13/3/9 (Item 1 from file: 340)
2382478 9318771
C/ METHODS OF EXTRACTING NUCLEIC ACIDS AND PCR AMPLIFICATION WITHOUT USING A PROTEOLYTIC ENZYME
Inventors: Cummins Thomas J (US); Ekeze Tobias D (US)
Assignee: Eastman Kodak Co Assignee Code: 25784

	Patent Number	Issue Date	Applic Number	Applic Date
Patent:	US 5231015	930727	US 423071	891018
Priority Applic:			US 423071	891018

13/3/10 (Item 2 from file: 340)
2380529 9318200
C/ CONTAINMENT CUVETTE FOR PCR AND METHOD OF USE
Inventors: Donish William H (US); Findlay John B (US); Hinckley Charles C (US); Schnipelsky Paul N (US); Seaberg Leonard J (US); Wellman Jeffrey A (US)
Assignee: Eastman Kodak Co Assignee Code: 25784

	Patent Number	Issue Date	Applic Number	Applic Date
Patent:	US 5229297	930720	US 962159	921015
Continuation of:	ABANDONED		US 673053	910321
Cont.-in-part of:	ABANDONED		US 306735	890203
	ABANDONED		US 339923	890417
Priority Applic:			US 962159	921015
			US 673053	910321
			US 306735	890203
			US 339923	890417

13/3/11 (Item 3 from file: 340)
2343989 9306765
C/ DIAGNOSTIC AND AMPLIFICATION METHODS USING PRIMERS HAVING THYMINE AT 3' END TO OVERCOME PRIMER-TARGET MISMATCH AT THE 3' END; DIAGNOSIS OF AIDS
Inventors: Bergmeyer Lynn (US); Findlay John B (US)
Assignee: Eastman Kodak Co Assignee Code: 25784

	Patent Number	Issue Date	Applic Number	Applic Date

Patent:	US 5196305	930323	US 406221	890912
Priority Applic:			US 406221	890912

13/3/12 (Item 1 from file: 351)
009240127 WPI Acc No: 92-367545/45
XRAM Acc No: C92-163217
Rapid polymerase chain reaction amplification of target DNA - esp. for detecting infectious agents, with high primer concn. and controlled temp. in each stage, each cycle taking 2 minutes or less
Patent Assignee: (STAH) STANDARD OIL CO OHIO; (EAST) EASTMAN KODAK CO
Author (Inventor): BACKUS J W; DONISH W H; FINDLAY J B; SUTHERLAND J W H; SUTHERLAND J W
Patent Family:

CC Number	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 511712	A1	921104	9245	(Basic)
CA 2065719	A	921031	9303	
FI 9201945	A	921031	9304	

Priority Data (CC No Date): US 693574 (910430)
Applications (CC,No,Date): EP 92201161 (920424); CA 2065719 (920409); FI 921945 (920430)

13/3/13 (Item 2 from file: 351)
008646179 WPI Acc No: 91-150208/21
XRAM Acc No: C91-064950
Rapid extraction of nucleic acids from cells - without use of proteolytic enzymes, using lysing compsn. contg. nonionic surfactant
Patent Assignee: (EAST) EASTMAN KODAK CO; (CUMM/) CUMMINS T J
Author (Inventor): CUMMINS T J; EKEZE T D
Patent Family:

CC Number	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 428197	A	910522	9121	(Basic)
CA 2025845	A	910419	9126	
FI 9005145	A	910419	9129	
JP 3133379	A	910606	9129	

Priority Data (CC No Date): US 423071 (891018)
Applications (CC,No,Date): EP 90202723 (901012); JP 90277920 (901018)

13/3/14 (Item 3 from file: 351)
008353842 WPI Acc No: 90-240843/32
XRAM Acc No: C90-104094
Cuvette for amplification of nucleic acid material - formed with a number of compartments communicable with first compartment and detection sites
Patent Assignee: (EAST) EASTMAN KODAK CO
Author (Inventor): SCHNIPELSK P N; SEABERG L J; WELLMAN J A; HINCKLEY C C; DONISH W H; FINDLAY J B
Patent Family:

CC Number	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 381501	A	900808	9032	(Basic)
FI 9000535	A	900804	9045	
JP 3007571	A	910114	9108	

Priority Data (CC No Date): US 339923 (890417); US 306735 (890203)
Applications (CC,No,Date): EP 90301061 (900201); JP 9022293 (900202)

13/3/15 (Item 1 from file: 358)
045963 CBA Acc. No.: 10-01-000314 DOC. TYPE: Patent
Methods of extracting nucleic acids and PCR amplification without using a proteolytic enzyme.
AUTHOR: Cummins, T. J.; Ekeze, T. D.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY 14650, USA
CODEN: EPXXDW
PATENT NUMBER: EP 428197
PATENT APPLICATION: US 423071 (891018)
PUBLICATION DATE: 22 May 1991 (910522) LANGUAGE: English

13/3/16 (Item 1 from file: 399)
118095557 CA: 118(11)95557d PATENT
Detection of nucleic acids by hybridization to immobilized probes bound to a solid support with a water-resistant adhesive
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Seaberg, Leonard Joseph; Schnipelsky, Paul Nicholas; Hinckley, Charles Cullis; Wellman, Jeffrey Allen; Donish, William Harold; Findlay, John Bruce; Sutton, Richard Calvin; Ponticello, Ignazio Salvatore; Cummins, Thomas Joseph; Zander, Dennis Roland
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Eastman Kodak Co.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 9216659 A1 DATE: 921001
APPLICATION: WO 92US2200 (920319) *US 673053 (910321) *US 837772 (920218)
PAGES: 48 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12Q-001/68A; G01N-033/543 DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AU; CA; FI; JP; KR
DESIGNATED REGIONAL: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LU; MC; NL; SE

13/3/17 (Item 2 from file: 399)
118001989 CA: 118(1)1989w PATENT
Nucleic acid amplification and detection methods using rapid polymerase chain reaction (PCR) cycle
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Findlay, John B.; Backus, John W.; Donish, William H.; Sutherland, John W.
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Eastman Kodak Co.
PATENT: European Pat. Appl. ; EP 511712 A1 DATE: 921104
APPLICATION: EP 92201161 (920424) *US 693574 (910430)
PAGES: 24 pp. CODEN: EPXXDW LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12Q-001/68A; C12Q-001/70 DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

13/3/18 (Item 3 from file: 399)
114160301 CA: 114(17)160301z PATENT
Nucleic acid test article and its use to detect a predetermined nucleic acid
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Findlay, John Bruce; Mayer, Janice Marie; King, Marlene Marie; Oakes, Fred Terry; Chang, Chu An; Levenson, Corey Howard
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Eastman Kodak Co.; Cetus Corp.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 9008840 A1 DATE: 900809
APPLICATION: WO 90US452 (900126) *US 306954 (890203)
PAGES: 41 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12Q-001/68A; G01N-033/538B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: CA; FI; JP; KR; SU; US
DESIGNATED REGIONAL: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; LU; NL; SE

13/3/19 (Item 1 from file: 434)
09131550 Genuine Article#: Q3103 No. References: 0
Title: RAPID VIRAL DIAGNOSTICS USING THE POLYMERASE CHAIN-REACTION AND

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    ENZYME LABELED DNA PROBES
Author(s): FINDLAY JB; BURDICK BA; SCHNIPELSKY PN; OAKES F; SUTHERLAND J;
    LU A; KWOK S; WATSON R; LEVENSON C; CHANG C; SNINSKY J
Corporate Source: EASTMAN KODAK CO,LIFE SCI RES LABS/ROCHESTER//NY/14650;
    CETUS CORP/EMERYVILLE//CA/94608
Journal: ANNALES DE BIOLOGIE CLINIQUE, 1988, V46, N7, P517
Language: ENGLISH   Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT
? s10 and s7
Processed  10 of  17 files ...
Processing
Completed processing all files
          115361  S10
           23326  S7
     S14    1027  S10 AND S7
? amplif?;s primer?
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Processed  10 of  17 files ...
Processing
Completed processing all files
     S15  369749  AMPLIF?
     S16   72356  PRIMER?
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Processed  10 of  17 files ...
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          369749  S15
     S17     415  S14 AND S15
?s s16 s17
>>>Term "S17" in invalid position
?s s16 and s17
           72356  S16
             415  S17
     S18     129  S16 AND S17
?s (retrovir? or mycobacter?)
Processing
Processed  10 of  17 files ...
Processing
Completed processing all files
           93306  RETROVIR?
          141660  MYCOBACTER?
     S19  234348  (RETROVIR? OR MYCOBACTER?)
?s s18 and s19
Processing
Processed  10 of  17 files ...
Completed processing all files
             129  S18
          234348  S19
     S20      20  S18 AND S19
?d
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 125.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 340.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 350.
>>>Duplicate detection is not supported for File 351.

>>>Records from unsupported files will be retained in the RD set.
...completed examining records
     S21      16  RD (unique items)
?s s21 not (s8 or s13)
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              16  S21
               8  S8
              19  S13
     S22      16  S21 NOT (S8 OR S13)
?t22/7/1-16

 22/7/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
8209723     BIOSIS Number: 91130723
  FREQUENT IDENTIFICATION OF HIV-1 DNA IN BRONCHOALVEOLAR LAVAGE CELLS
OBTAINED FROM INDIVIDUALS WITH THE ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
  ROSE R M; KRIVINE A; PINKSTON P; GILLIS J M; HUANG A; HAMMER S M
  DIV. PULMONARY CRITICAL CARE MED., NEW ENGLAND DEACONESS HOSP., 185
PILGRIM ROAD, BOSTON, MASS. 02215.
  AM REV RESPIR DIS 143 (4 PART 1). 1991.  850-854.   CODEN: ARDSB
  Full Journal Title: American Review of Respiratory Disease
  Language: ENGLISH
  Tissue macrophages are recognized as a cellular target for infection with
the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1). To characterize the nature
of this cell-retrovirus interaction within the lower respiratory tract we
analyzed fluid and cells obtained by bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) of eight
individuals with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) who were
undergoing diagnostic fiberoptic bronchoscopy. Of these eight individuals,
seven had active infection with Pneumocystic carinii; one had suspected
cytomegalovirus pneumonitis. At the time of study two were receiving the
antiretroviral drug zidovudine (azidothymidine [ ZT]). HIV-1 could not be
isolated from any of the eight samples of BAL fluid concentrated by
ultracentrifugation thrmedia conditioned by overnight incubation with adherent
BAL cells. Despite the infrequent detection of HIV-1 antigen it was
possible to identify HIV-1 genomic sequences by the use of a DNA
amplification technique, the polymerase chain reaction, in all eight BAL
cell preparations. In BAL cells adherent for up to 5 days in culture this
method detected retroviral DNA that hybridized to a complementary pair of
primers located in the env and gag gene regions of HIV-1. These studies
demonstrate the uniform presence of HIV-1 harboring cells within the
airways of the lung in individuals with AIDS and active pulmonary infection
and may have implications for local organ defense. The paucity of markers
for retroviral expression in BAL cells and fluid suggests that production
of HIV-1 within the lower respiratory tract may be restricted even in the
pres, Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare and cytomegalovirus. In a
blind study using the B12 primers, P. carinii DNA was succssfully
amplified in clinical samples which were positive by direct
immunofluorescence assay (IFA) as well as in some specimens not identified
by direct IFA.

 22/7/3     (Item 1 from file: 434)
11687071   Genuine Article#: JC850   Number of References: 54
Title: EXPRESSION OF THE HUMAN CYSTIC-FIBROSIS TRANSMEMBRANE CONDUCTANCE
    REGULATOR GENE IN THE MOUSE LUNG AFTER INVIVO INTRATRACHEAL
    PLASMID-MEDIATED GENE-TRANSFER
Author(s): YOSHIMURA K; ROSENFELD MA; NAKAMURA H; SCHERER EM; PAVIRANI A;
    LECOCQ JP; CRYSTAL RG
Corporate Source: NHLBI,PULM BRANCH/BETHESDA//MD/20892; TRANSGENE
    SA/F-67000 STRASBOURG//FRANCE/
Journal: NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, 1992, V20, N12 (JUN 25), P3233-3240
Language: ENGLISH   Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: As an approach to gene therapy for the respiratory manifestations
    of cystic fibrosis (CF), in vivo plasmid-mediated direct transfer of
    the normal CF transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR) gene to the
    airway epithelium was investigated in mice. To evaluate the feasibility
    of this strategy, pRSVL, a plasmid composed of a firefly luciferase
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gene driven by the Rous sarcoma virus long terminal repeat (RSV-LTR), along with cationic liposomes was instilled into the trachea of C57BI/6NCR mice. With administration of 200 - 400-mu-g plasmid DNA, luciferase expression could be detected in the mouse lung homogenates for at least 4 wk. With this background, a CFTR expression plasmid vector (pRSVCFTR) constructed by replacing the luciferase cDNA from pRSVL with the normal human CFTR cDNA was evaluated in vivo in mice. Intratracheal instillation of pRSVCFTR with cationic liposomes followed by analysis of mouse lung RNA by polymerase chain reaction amplification (after conversion of mRNA to cDNA) using a RSV LTR specific sense primer and a human CFTR-specific antisense primer demonstrated human CFTR mRNA transcripts from on person delivering the re individual being tested. To improve counseling messages for these individuals, we evaluated data collected from a well-characterized cohort of 387 blood donors who had been monitored for up to 2 years. We sought to determine if persons with indeterminate Western blot patterns were infected with HIV, and whether information derived from follow-up monitoring would assist in the development of counseling messages for persons on whom no follow-up information was available. Donors were studied by laboratory assays, clinical evaluation, and assessment of risk for HIV. The absence of HIV infection in 97 of 98 donors with indeterminate Western blot patterns was confirmed by clinical follow-up, Western blot assays of sequential samples, and negative gene amplification results. We propose supplemental guidelines to be used as an adjunct to existing interpretive criteria for counseling individuals when they first present with an indeterminate Western blot finding.

* * USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE * *

22/7/6 (Item 3 from file: 442)
00049648

Extrapulmonary Pneumocystis carinii Infections in the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (Article)

Cohen, Oren J., MD; Stoeckle, Mark Y. MD
Archives of Internal Medicine
1991; 151: 1205 (10)
0003-9926

Pneumocystis carinii is a frequent cause of interstitial pneumonitis in patients with cell-mediated immunodeficiencies. Extrapulmonary P carinii infection is a rare manifestation of disease caused by this organism. Nevertheless, reports of extrapulmonary P carinii infection are increasing in the setting of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). We report two cases of extrapulmonary P carinii infection in patients with AIDS and review the literature on this subject. We identified 37 such cases: in 19 cases, P carinii pneumonia was present concurrently; in 18 cases, involvement was exclusively extrapulmonary. A minority of patients were receiving aerosolized pentamidine isethionate therapy. Most patients had a history of P carinii pneumonia, and other AIDS-related illnesses, such as cytomegalovirus infection, mycobacterial disease, candidiasis, Kaposi's sarcoma, and cryptococcosis were common. Concurrent cytomegalovirus infection indicated a poor prognosis, while otic pneumocystosis was associated with a favorable outcome. Pathologic evidence suggested that extrapulmonary pneumocystosis occurred by hematogenous and lymphatic dissemination from the lungs in most cases. In other cases, extrapulmonary pne.mocystosis appeared to be due either to reactivation of latent infection in extrapulmonary sites or to primary infe Arch Pathol Lab Med. 1988

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presence of histologically occult cytomegalovirus. Hum Pathol. 1984;15:430-439.

10. Churchill MA, Zaia JA, Forman SJ, Sheibani K, Azumi N, Blume KG. Quantitation of human cytomegalovirus DNA in lungs from bone marrow transplant recipients with interstitial pneumonia. J Infect Dis. 1987; 155:501-509.

11. Gnann JW, Ahlmen J, Svalander C, Olding L, Oldstone MBA, Nelson JA. Inflammatory cells in transplanted kidneys are infected with human cytomegalovirus. Am J Pathol. 1988;132:239-248.

12. Saiki RK, Scharf S, Faloona F, et al. Enzymatic amplification of beta-globin genomic sequences and restriction site analysis for diagnosis of sickle cell anemia. Science. 1985; 230:1350-1354.

13. Saiki RK, Gelfand DH, Stoffel S, et al. Primer-directed enzymatic amplification of DNA with a thermostable DNA polymerase. Science. 1988;239:487-491.

14. Shibata D, Arnheim N, Martin WJ. Detection of human papilloma virus in paraffin embedded tissue using the polymerase chain reaction. J Exp Med. 1988;167:225-230.

15. Shepherd FA, Fanning MM, Duperval R, et al. A guide to the investigation and treatment of patients with AIDS and AIDS-related disorders. Can Med Assoc J. 1986;134:999-1008.

16. Kwok S, Mack DH, Mullis KB, et al. Identification of human immunodeficiency virus sequences by using in vitro enzymatic amplification and oligomer cleavage detection. J Virol. 1987;61:1690-1694.

17. Ou CY, Kwok S, Mitchell SW, et al. DNA amplification for direct detection of HIV-1 in DNA of peripheral blood mononuclear cells. Science. 1988;239:295-297.

18. Li H, Gyllensten UB, Cui X, Saiki RK, Erlich HA, Arnheim N. Amplification and analysis of DNA sequences in single human sperm and diploid cells. Nature. 1988;335:414-417.

19. Shibata D, Martin WJ, Appleman MD, Causey DM, Leedom JM, Arnheim N.
?? Detection of cytomegalovirus DNA in peripheral blood of pat
?t22/7/7-16

22/7/7 (Item 4 from file: 442)
00046747

Analysis of Human Immunodeficiency Virus and Cytomegalovirus Infection by Polymerase Chain Reaction in the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; An Autopsy Study (ORIGINAL ARTICLES)

SHIBATA, DARRYL
Archives of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine
November, 1989 ; 113: 1239-1244
LINE COUNT: 00218 WORD COUNT: 03019
ISSN: 0363-0153
CORPORATE SOURCE: Accepted for publication June 27, 1989. From the Department of Pathology, Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center, Los Angeles. Reprints not available. John

Sninsky, PhD, of the Cetus Corp, Norwalk, Conn, provided the Almitaq polymerase,, and Norman Arnheim, PhD, provided technical assistance.

ABSTRACT: Fixed autopsy tissues from nine patients infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) were assayed for the presence of HIV provirus and/or cytomegalovirus by the polymerase chain reaction. The HIV provirus was detected in lymphoid tissues from all nine patients. With nonlymphoid tissue, HIV was detected in 32% (9/28) of tissues with chronic inflammation and in 7% (4/57) of tissues without chronic inflammation. Cytomegalovirus was detected in tissues from six of the nine patients, often in the absence of inclusions, and was most often detected in the adrenal gland and lung. Widely disseminated cytomegalovirus infection was present in three patients with characteristic cytomegalovirus inclusions. A similar pattern of widely disseminated HIV was not identified. These studies correlate histologic features with the presence of specific viral sequences in HIV-infected patients.

* * USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE * *

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4. Harper ME, Marselle LM, Gallo RC, Wong-Staal F. Detection of lymphocytes expressing human T-lymphotropic virus type III in lymph nodes and peripheral blood from infected individuals by in situ hybridization. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 1986;83:772-776.

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10. Churchill MA, Zaia JA, Forman SJ, Sheibani K, Azumi N, Blume KG. Quantitation of human cytomegalovirus DNA in lungs from bone marrow transplant recipients with interstitial pneumonia. J Infect Dis. 1987; 155:501-509.

11. Gnann JW, Ahlmen J, Svalander C, Olding L, Oldstone MBA, Nelson JA. Inflammatory cells in transplanted kidneys are infected with human cytomegalovirus. Am J Pathol. 1988;132:239-248.

12. Saiki RK, Scharf S, Faloona F, et al. Enzymatic amplification of beta-globin genomic sequences and restriction site analysis for diagnosis of sickle cell anemia. Science. 1985; 230:1350-1354.

13. Saiki RK, Gelfand DH, Stoffel S, et al. Primer-directed enzymatic amplification of DNA with a thermostable DNA polymerase. Science. 1988;239:487-491.

14. Shibata D, Arnheim N, Martin WJ. Detection of human papilloma virus in paraffin embedded tissue using the polymerase chain reaction. J Exp Med. 1988;167:225-230.

15. Shepherd FA, Fanning MM, Duperval R, et al. A guide to the investigation and treatment of patients with AIDS and AIDS-related disorders. Can Med Assoc J. 1986;134:999-1008.

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am

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?t22/7/8

22/7/8 (Item 5 from file: 442)
00044064

Infectious Potential of Aerosolized Particles (EDITORIALS)

SAWCHUK, WILLIAM S.; FELTEN, RICHARD P.
Archives of Dermatology
December, 1989; 125: 1689-1692
LINE COUNT: 00216 WORD COUNT: 02986
ISSN: 0003-987X
* * USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE * *

CITED REFERENCES:

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?t22/7/9

22/7/9 (Item 6 from file: 442)
00043901

Special Techniques in Dermatology (REVIEW)

JAWORSKY, CHRISTINE
Archives of Dermatology
July, 1989 ; 125: 963-974
LINE COUNT: 00559 WORD COUNT: 07718
ISSN: 0003-987X
CORPORATE SOURCE: Accepted for publication February 23, 1989. From the Division of Dermatopathology, Department of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Reprint requests to Department of Dermatology, University of Pennsylvania, 329 Medical Education Bldg, 36th and Hamilton Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (Dr Jaworsky).

ABSTRACT: Beyond routine hematoxylin-eosin histologic examinations, specialized diagnostic techniques allow examination of biopsy material for subtle morphological and functional alterations. Morphological analytic techniques (1-mu m section analysis, transmission electron microscopy, x-ray probe microanalysis, and digital image analysis) and functional analytic techniques (immunofluorescence, immunohistochemistry, and

molecular biologic techniques) are valuable diagnostic tools. These techniques have applications in evaluating cutaneous T-cell lymphoma and atypical lymphocytic infiltrates, vesiculobullous disorders, lupus erythematosus and collagen vascular diseases, vasculitis, poorly differentiated tumors, storage diseases, and infections.

* * USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE * *

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22/7/10 (Item 7 from file: 442)
00038197

Molecular Biology and the Pathologist; General Principles and Applications (COLLEGE OF AMERICAN PATHOLOGISTS FOUNDATION CONFERENCE IV PATHOLOGY PRACTICE IN A WORLD OF CHANGING TECHNOLOGY JANUARY 15-18, 1987)

FENOGLIO-PREISER, CECILIA M.
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CORPORATE SOURCE: Accepted for publication April 10, 1987. From the Department of Laboratory Services, Veterans Administration Medical Center, Albuquerque (Dr Fenoglio-Preiser), and the Departments of Pathology (Drs Fenoglio-Preiser and Willman) and Cell Biology (Dr Willman), University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Albuquerque. Presented at the College of American Pathologists Foundation Conference IV on Pathology Practice in a World of Changing Technology, Jan 16, 1987. Reprint requests to the Department of Laboratory Services (113), Veterans Administration Medical Center, 2100 Ridgecrest Dr SE, Albuquerque, NM 87108 (Dr Fenoglio-Preiser).
ABSTRACT: This review article contains two parts. In the first part, molecular biological principles and techniques are discussed. These include nucleic acid isolation, restriction endonucleases, various types of hybridization methods, and restriction fragment-length polymorphisms. The second section focuses on the application of these techniques to genetic analyses, microbiological diagnosis, cell differentiation, and tumor biology. It is our hope to provide the reader with a broad understanding of the tools and an appreciation of their applications.
* * USE FORMAT 9 FOR FULL TEXT OF ARTICLE * *
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22/7/11 (Item 1 from file: 444)
00111661

Human Herpesvirus 6 In Lung Tissue From Patients With Pneumonitis After Bone Marrow Transplantation (Original Articles)

Cone, Richard W.; Hackman, Robert C.; Huang, Meei-Li W.; Bowden, Raleigh A.; Meyers, Joel D.; Metcalf, Mark; Zeh, Judith; Ashley, Rhoda; Corey, Lawrence.
The New England Journal of Medicine
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CORPORATE SOURCE: From the Departments of Laboratory Medicine (R.W.C., M.-L.W.H., M.M., R.A., L.C.), Medicine (L.C.), Pathology (R.C.H.), Pediatrics (R.A.B.), and Statistics (J.Z.), University of Washington, and the Departments of Pathology (R.C.H.) and Infectious Diseases (R.A.B., J.D.M.), Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, both in Seattle. Address reprint requests to Dr. Cone at Children's Hospital and Medical Center, CH-82, 4800 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA 98105. - Supported by grants from the National Institutes of Health (1 R29 AI30648-01) and the National Cancer Institute (CA 15704, CA 18029, and CA 47748). - A portion of this work was presented in abstract form at the 14th International Herpesvirus Workshop, Nyborg Strand, Denmark, August 20-26, 1989. - Dr. Joel D. Meyers is deceased.

Abstract

Background. Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6) is a recently described herpesvirus that is epidemiologically and biologically similar to cytomegalovirus. It is the cause of exanthem subitum (roseola) in children.

Methods. To evaluate the possible role of HHV-6 infection in pneumonitis in immunocompromised patients, we used quantitative HHV-6 polymerase chain reactions to study lung-biopsy specimens from 15 patients with pneumonitis after bone marrow transplantation and lung tissue from 15 immunocompetent subjects without pneumonitis and 6 fetuses.

Results. HHV-6 DNA was detected in lung tissue from all 15 patients, from 14 seropositive control subjects, and from none of the 7 seronegative control subjects. Six patients had levels of HHV-6 DNA in lung tissue that were 10 to 500 times higher than those in any of the other patients or control subjects. Increased levels of HHV-6 DNA correlated with a decreased risk of death from pneumonitis ($P = 0.015$), an increased severity of graft-versus-host disease ($P = 0.023$), and the presence of idiopathic pneumonitis ($P = 0.037$). Levels of HHV-6 DNA correlated directly with the changes in HHV-6 antibody titers in the interval between the pretransplantation period and the open-lung biopsy ($P = 0.002$). Low levels of HHV-6 antibody at the time of the open-lung biopsy were also associated with the diagnosis of idiopathic pneumonitis ($P = 0.002$).

Conclusions. The concentrations of HHV-6 genome in lung tissue and their relation to changes in serologic titers support an association between HHV-6 infection and idiopathic pneumonitis in immunocompromised hosts. (N Engl J Med 1993;329:156-61.)

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22/7/12 (Item 2 from file: 444)
00111025

Idiopathic CD4+ T-Lymphocytopenia -- Four Patients With Opportunistic Infections And No Evidence Of HIV Infection (Original Articles)

Duncan, Robert A.; von Reyn, C. Fordham; Alligro, George M.; Toossi, Zahra; Sugar, Alan M.; Levitz, Stuart M.
The New England Journal of Medicine
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CORPORATE SOURCE: From the Evans Memorial Department of Clinical Research and the Department of Medicine, Thorndike Memorial Laboratory and the Maxwell Finland Laboratory for Infectious Diseases, Boston City Hospital and University Hospital, Boston University School of Medicine, Boston (R.A.D., G.M.A., A.M.S., S.M.L.); the Infectious Disease Section, Department of Medicine, Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, N.H. (C.F.v.R.); and Cleveland Veterans Affairs Medical Center and Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland (Z.T.). Address reprint requests to Dr. Duncan at Thorndike Bldg. 311, Boston City Hospital, 818 Harrison Ave.,

Boston, MA 02118. - Supported in part by a grant (AI-25780) from the National Institutes of Health. - Presented at the 32nd Interscience Conference on Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, Anaheim, Calif., October 11-14, 1992.

Abstract

Background and Methods. We describe four patients without major risk factors for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, each of whom presented with severe opportunistic infections and was found to have idiopathic CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia. We performed assays to detect the presence of retroviruses and undertook immunophenotyping of subgroups of peripheral-blood lymphocytes.

Results. The opportunistic infections at presentation included Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, cryptococcal meningitis (two patients, one with concurrent pulmonary tuberculosis), and histoplasma-induced brain abscess. During 10 to 68 months of observation, none of the four patients had evidence of infection with HIV type 1 or 2 or human T-cell lymphotropic virus type I or II on the basis of epidemiologic, serologic, or polymerase-chain-reaction studies or culture, nor was there any detectable reverse transcriptase activity. Although all the patients had severe, persistent CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia (range, 12 to 293 cells per cubic millimeter), the CD4+ cell count progressively declined in only one and was accompanied by multiple opportunistic infections. All four patients had significantly reduced numbers of circulating CD8+ T cells, natural killer cells, or B cells (or all three).

Conclusions. These four patients had idiopathic CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia with opportunistic infections but no evidence of HIV infection. Instead of the progressive, selective depletion of CD4+ T cells characteristic of HIV infection, some patients with idiopathic immunodeficiency have stable CD4+ cell counts accompanied by reductions in the levels of several other lymphocyte subgroups. (N Engl J Med 1993;328:393-8.)

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22/7/13 (Item 3 from file: 444)
00111023

Idiopathic CD4+ T-Lymphocytopenia -- Immunodeficiency Without Evidence Of HIV Infection (Original Articles)

Ho, David D.; Cao, Yunzhen; Zhu, Tuofu; Farthing, Charles; Wang, Ning ; Gu, Guiling; Schooley, Robert T.; Daar, Eric S.
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CORPORATE SOURCE: From the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center (D.D.H., Y.C., T.Z., N.W., G.G.) and the New York University School of Medicine (D.D.H., C.F.), New York; the Division of Infectious Diseases, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver (R.T.S.); and the Division of Infectious Diseases, Department of Medicine, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, UCLA School of Medicine, Los Angeles (E.S.D.). Address reprint requests to Dr. Ho at the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Center, New York University School of Medicine, 455 First Ave., New York, NY 10016. - Supported by grants (AI25541, AI28747, AI27742, and AI24239) from the National Institutes of Health, the Ernst Jung Foundation, and the Aaron Diamond Foundation.

Abstract

Background. The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the etiologic agent of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), infects and depletes CD4+ T lymphocytes. Recently, patients have been described with profound CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia but without evident HIV infection, a condition now termed idiopathic CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia, and a national surveillance network has been set up to investigate such cases.

Methods. We studied 12 patients with CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia who were referred to us from three U.S. cities. Blood samples were tested for HIV with specific antibody assays, viral cultures, and

polymerase-chain-reaction (PCR) techniques.

Results. The patients (10 men and 2 women) ranged in age from 30 to 69 years. Eight had risk factors for HIV infection. The clinical manifestations were heterogeneous: five patients had opportunistic infections, five had syndromes of unknown cause, and two had no symptoms. Two patients died from acute complications of their immunodeficiency. The patients' lowest CD4+ lymphocyte counts ranged from 3 to 308 per cubic millimeter (mean, 149). Three patients had complete or partial spontaneous reversal of the CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia. Concomitant CD8+ T-lymphocytopenia was noted in three patients, and abnormal immunoglobulin levels were found in five. Multiple virologic studies by serologic testing, culture, and PCR were completely negative for HIV in all patients.

Conclusions. Our 12 patients with idiopathic CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia appear to be epidemiologically, clinically, and immunologically heterogeneous. It is unclear whether this syndrome is new, transmissible, or acquired. Many of the clinical and immunologic features are distinct from those found in AIDS, and our extensive virologic studies found no evidence of HIV infection. The cause of this condition remains unknown. (N Engl J Med 1993;328:380-5.)

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CD4+ T-Lymphocytopenia Task Force. Unexplained opportunistic infections and CD4+ T-lymphocytopenia without

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00110073

Detection Of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Provirus In Mononuclear Cells By In Situ Polymerase Chain Reaction (Original Articles)

Bagasra, Omar; Hauptman, Stephen P.; Lischner, Harold W.; Sachs, Mark; Pomerantz, Roger J.
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Abstract

Background. Studies of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection have attempted to quantitate the viral load and correlate it with the degree of immune deficiency. In one study, only about 1 in 10,000 peripheral-blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) expressed HIV-1, but in other studies, at least 1 in 100 CD4-positive cells was infected and harbored the HIV-1 provirus.

Methods. We developed a new, highly sensitive in situ polymerase-chain-reaction (PCR) method that amplifies selected genetic regions within intact single cells. We used this technique to determine the proportion of PBMC carrying HIV-1 provirus in infected patients in different stages of disease.

Results. None of the PBMC from 11 HIV-1-seronegative patients were found to be positive for HIV-1 provirus by the in situ PCR method. In 56 patients infected with HIV-1, the percentage of PBMC with HIV-1 ranged from 0.1 percent to 13.5 percent. The mean percentage of infected mononuclear cells was greater in 13 patients with persistent generalized adenopathy (mean, 6.6 percent) and 19 with the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (Stages IV-A to IV-C) (4.6 percent) than in 19 patients with asymptomatic HIV-1 infection (0.9 percent) ($P<0.001$). However, in five patients with Kaposi's sarcoma (Stage IV-D), an average of only 1.6 percent of mononuclear cells were infected.

Conclusions. In HIV-1 infection, the proportion of PBMC that are infected appears to be at least 10 times higher than previously described. It is likely that most infected cells contain HIV-1 provirus in a latent or defective form that was not detected in some earlier studies. (N Engl J Med 1992;326:1385-91.)

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▒? individuals. J Clin M
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22/7/15 (Item 5 from file: 444)
00108543

Transient High Levels Of Viremia In Patients With Primary Human Immunodeficiency Virus Type 1 Infection (Original Articles)

Daar, Eric S.; Moudgil, Tarsem; Meyer, Richard D.; Ho, David D.
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Abstract

Background. The rapidly evolving clinical picture of primary infection with the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) suggests that a better understanding of the kinetics of viral replication in vivo during the short period before seroconversion may provide insight into the pathogenesis of the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Methods and Results. Titers of infectious HIV-1 were determined by end-point-dilution culture in sequential samples of plasma and peripheral-blood mononuclear cells from four patients with primary infection, with peak titers of 1000 to 10,000 tissue-culture-infective doses per milliliter of plasma and 100 to 10,000 infective doses per 10(sup 6) peripheral-blood mononuclear cells. The high viral burden in mononuclear cells was confirmed by quantitative studies using a polymerase-chain-reaction method. In as little as 10 days, the high HIV-1 load in both plasma and cells decreased spontaneously and precipitously, at least 100-fold, in all four patients.

Conclusions. Although p24 core antigenemia and viral isolation have previously been described during primary HIV-1 infection, this report documents the large viral burden during the acute phase of infection. The rapid and spontaneous decline in the viral load suggests an effective immune response in the host that, if understood, may be used to combat AIDS. (N Engl J Med 1991; 324:961-4.)

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22/7/16 (Item 6 from file: 444)
00106892

Current Concepts: The Polymerase Chain Reaction: A New Method Of Using Molecular Genetics For Medical Diagnosis (Medical Intelligence)

Eisenstein, Barry I.
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CORPORATE SOURCE: From the Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Michigan Medical School, 6643 Med Sci II, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, where reprint requests should be addressed to Dr. Eisenstein. -
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Set	Items	Description
S1	0	AU=BERMEYER, L? OR AU=BERMEYER L?
S2	124	AU=CUMMINS, T? OR AU=CUMMINS T?
S3	3151	AU=FINDLAY, J? OR AU=FINDLAY J?
S4	130	AU=KERSCHNER, J? OR AU=KERSCHNER J?
S5	0	S2 AND S3 AND S4
S6	3403	S2 OR S3 OR S4
S7	23326	HCMV? OR (CYTOMEGALOVIRUS?(F)HUMAN?)
S8	8	S6 AND S7
S9	7	RD (unique items)
S10	115361	(PCR? OR (POLYMERASE?(F)CHAIN?))
S11	31	S6 AND S10
S12	25	RD (unique items)
S13	19	S12 NOT S8
S14	1027	S10 AND S7
S15	369749	AMPLIF?
S16	72356	PRIMER?
S17	415	S14 AND S15
S18	129	S16 AND S17
S19	234348	(RETROVIR? OR MYCOBACTER?)
S20	20	S18 AND S19
S21	16	RD (unique items)
S22	16	S21 NOT (S8 OR S13)

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            $4.80     0.050 Hrs File5
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            $1.17     0.013 Hrs File76
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            $4.02     0.067 Hrs File144
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            $3.66     0.111 Hrs File155
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            $0.24   2 Types
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            $0.72     0.004 Hrs File305
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               $2.40   3 Type(s) in Format  3
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=> s hcmv? or (cytomegalovirus?(1)human?)
            66 HCMV?
           697 CYTOMEGALOVIRUS?
        113720 HUMAN?
           639 CYTOMEGALOVIRUS?(L)HUMAN?
L1         642 HCMV? OR (CYTOMEGALOVIRUS?(L)HUMAN?)

=> s amplif? or detect?
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s amplif?
L2      177236 AMPLIF?

=> s detect?
L3      341156 DETECT?
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L4       13601 PRIMER?

=> s l1 and l2
L5         129 L1 AND L2

=> s l5 and l4
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=> s pcr? or (polymerase?(1)chain?)
           1085 PCR?
           2362 POLYMERASE?
         239917 CHAIN?
           1312 POLYMERASE?(L)CHAIN?
L7         2122 PCR? OR (POLYMERASE?(L)CHAIN?)

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L8           55 L6 AND L7

=> s (retrovir? or mycobacter?)
           1032 RETROVIR?
           2260 MYCOBACTER?
L9         3231 (RETROVIR? OR MYCOBACTER?)

=> s l9 and l8
L10          25 L9 AND L8

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1.  5,242,820, Sep. 7, 1993, Pathogenic mycoplasma; Shyh-Ching Lo,
435/240.2, 5, 872 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO:      5,242,820 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]                    L10: 1 of 25
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ABSTRACT:
The invention relates to a novel pathogenic mycoplasma isolated from patients with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and its use in detecting antibodies in sera of AIDS patients, patients with AIDS-related complex (ARC) or patients dying of diseases and symptoms resembling AIDS diseases. The invention further relates to specific DNA sequences, antibodies against the pathogenic mycoplasma, and their use in detecting DNA or antigens of the pathogenic mycoplasma or other genetically and serologically closely related mycoplasmas in infected tissue of patients with AIDS or ARC or patients dying of symptoms resembling AIDS diseases. The invention still further relates to a variety of different forms of vaccine against mycoplasma infection in humans and/or animals.

2. 5,242,810, Sep. 7, 1993, Bifunctional inhibitors of thrombin and platelet activation; John M. Maraganore, et al., 435/69.2, 69.6, 69.7, 172.3, 214, 252.3, 252.33, 320.1; 530/324, 856; 536/23.1, 23.4, 23.5; 930/250 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,242,810 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 2 of 25

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to novel, bifunctional inhibitors of both platelet activation and thrombin. These bifunctional inhibitors are characterized by two domains -- a glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitory domain and a thrombin inhibitory domain. The invention also relates to DNA sequences which encode the bifunctional inhibitors of this invention, recombinant DNA molecules which contain these DNA sequences and host transformed with these DNA molecules. The invention further relates to he recombinant expression of the bifunctional inhibitors of this invention by transformed hosts as well as to methods for purifying such recombinant bifunctional inhibitors. This invention also provides compositions and methods employing the novel bifunctional inhibitors alone or together with a fibrinolytic agent. Such compositions may be useful in patients for treating thrombotic disease, increasing reocclusion time, decreasing reperfusion time, simultaneously inhibiting thrombin- and platelet-mediated functions and inhibiting malignant cell growth.

3. 5,231,015, Jul. 27, 1993, Methods of extracting nucleic acids and PCR amplification without using a proteolytic enzyme; Thomas J. Cummins, et al., 435/91, 6, 172.3, 259, 269, 270, 803; 536/22.1, 23.1; 935/17, 19, 78, 88 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,231,015 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 3 of 25

ABSTRACT:
This invention provides a rapid and highly effective method for extracting nucleic acids from cells or virions without the use of proteolytic enzymes. Extraction is accomplished within a few minutes using a lysing composition comprising a buffer, a source of a DNA polymerase cofactor, a stabilizer and at least one nonionic surfactant which will release nucleic acids from cytoplasmic and nuclear membranes of cells or virions. The resulting mixture is heated to boiling for up to fifteen minutes, and the nucleic acids are recovered for amplification using polymerase chain reaction. No proteolytic enzyme is used in the extraction process.

4. 5,225,538, Jul. 6, 1993, Lymphocyte homing receptor/immunoglobulin fusion proteins; Daniel J. Capon, et al., 530/387.3; 435/69.7; 530/388.73 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,225,538 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 4 of 25

ABSTRACT:
Novel polypeptides are provided, together with methods for making and using them, and nucleic acids encoding them. These polypeptides are useful as cell surface adhesion molecules and ligands, and are useful in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions and methods.

5. 5,223,408, Jun. 29, 1993, Method for making variant secreted proteins with altered properties; David V. Goeddel, et al., 435/69.3, 69.4, 69.52, 69.6, 69.7, 172.3, 189, 195, 215, 216, 226 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,223,408 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 5 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A screening method for the selection of mutagenized proteins that are normally secreted by cells is described. The method includes the development of a cloning vector for the expression of secretory proteins as fusion proteins on the cell surface of transfected mammalian cells. The secreted protein is displayed on the cell surface by fusion with the glycophospholipid membrane anchor of decay accelerating factor (DAF). Tissue-type plasminogen activator (t-PA), which is normally secreted, is used as a model protein. PCR mutagenesis is used to generate random mutations within the Kringle 1 (K1) domain of t-PA. Fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) is employed to screen for t-PA mutants possessing a loss of an epitope to a specific Mab, whose nonlinear binding domains overlap with the t-PA clearance receptor contact regions novel t-PA mutants designated N115S, N1425S, and K159R were discovered by this method.

6. 5,216,131, Jun. 1, 1993, Lymphocyte homing receptors; Laurence A. Lasky, et al., 530/350, 300, 324 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,216,131 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 6 of 25

ABSTRACT:
DNA isolates coding for the lymphocyte homing receptor and methods of obtaining such DNA are provided, together with expression systems for recombinant production of the lymphocyte homing receptor useful in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions.

7. 5,216,126, Jun. 1, 1993, Receptor polypeptides and their production and uses; Edward T. Cox, et al., 530/350, 388.22, 389.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,216,126 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 7 of 25

ABSTRACT:
An isolated TGF-.beta. supergene family (TSF) receptor polypeptide is provided. This polypeptide preferably is an inhibin/activin receptor polypeptide and has at least 75% sequence identity with the mature human inhibin/activin receptor sequence. Also provided is a method for purifying TGF-.beta. supergene family members such as inhibin or activin using the polypeptide, and a method for screening for compounds with TGF-.beta. supergene family member activity by contacting the compound with the polypeptide and detecting if binding has occurred and the compound is active.

8. 5,215,914, Jun. 1, 1993, Adherent and invasive mycoplasma; Shyh-Ching Lo, et al., 435/253.1; 424/88; 435/5, 870 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,215,914 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 8 of 25

ABSTRACT:
The present invention relates to a novel mycoplasma isolated from the urine of patients with AIDS. The mycoplasma has unique morphological and pathobiological properties. The invention also relates to the antigens and antibodies of the novel mycoplasma, and methods of detection utilizing these antigens and antibodies. Antigenically and genetically, the mycoplasma is distinct from all other known mycoplasmas. The invention further relates to the DNA sequence of the novel mycoplasma and vaccines against the mycoplasma infection.

9. 5,206,161, Apr. 27, 1993, Human plasma carboxypeptidase B; Dennis T. Drayna, et al., 435/212, 69.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,206,161 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 9 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A novel polypeptide, designated plasma carboxypeptidase B (PCPB), has been purified from human plasma. It has been cloned from a human liver cDNA library using PCR amplification . Provided herein is nucleic acid encoding PCPB useful in diagnostics and in the recombinant preparation of PCPB. PCPB is used in the preparation and purification of antibodies thereto, in the purification of plasminogen, in the inhibition of plasminogen activation by t-PA in the presence of fibrinogen, and in diagnostic assays.

10. 5,200,315, Apr. 6, 1993, Particulate biologically active reagent containing polyoxyalkylene side chains, analytical element and methods for use of the reagent; Richard C. Sutton, et al., 435/6; 422/56, 57; 435/7.1, 7.32, 7.34, 7.5, 7.92, 7.93, 7.94, 7.95, 962, 969, 970; 436/523, 528, 531, 535; 524/817, 825; 526/286, 293, 320, 346 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,200,315 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 10 of 25

ABSTRACT:
Biologically active reactive are prepared from particles of copolymers having polyoxyalkylene side chains, each of which side chains has a molecular weight of at least about 88. The reagents are prepared by covalently attaching biologically active substances, for example antibodies, to the particles, directly or indirectly through reactive groups on the particle surface. These reagents are used to advantage in analytical elements and methods for the detection of specific binding ligands (such as immunological species) and immunoassays, and in purification methods as affinity chromatography reagents. Adsorption of undesirable proteins on the particles of the reagents was considerably reduced because of the specific composition of the particles.

11. 5,196,316, Mar. 23, 1993, Enzyme and DNA coding therefor; Yasuno Iwasaki, et al., 435/69.1, 68.1, 219, 232, 320.1; 530/350, 855; 536/23.2 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,196,316 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 11 of 25

ABSTRACT:
The invention concerns a peptidylhydroxyglycine N-C lyase (PHL) catalyzing the reaction

R-GlyOH.fwdarw.R-NH.sub.2

wherein R represents a peptide residue, and GlyOH represents an .alpha.-hydroxyglycine residue linked to the C-terminus of said peptide R by an amide bond, a recombinant DNA molecule coding for a PHL, a method for the preparation of such a recombinant DNA molecule, processes for the preparation of PHL from a natural source or by means of the said recombinant DNA molecule, and the use of PHL for the preparation of an amidated peptide R-NH.sub.2.

12. 5,190,756, Mar. 2, 1993, Methods and materials for expression of human plasminogen variant; Francis J. Castellino, et al., 424/94.64; 435/216, 217, 226; 514/822 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,190,756 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 12 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A cleavage-resistant plasminogen molecule is provided that is conveniently produced in recombinant cells by expression of a nucleic acid sequence encoding the plasminogen molecule. Preferably the plasminogen is a sequence variant with a modification in its two-chain cleavage site. The plasminogen molecule may be purified, acylated, complexed with acylated or non-acylated fibrinolytic enzymes, and formulated into pharmaceutical compositions for use in thrombolytic therapy.

13. 5,185,243, Feb. 9, 1993, Method for detection of specific nucleic acid sequences; Edwin F. Ullman, et al., 435/6, 91, 810, 975; 436/94, 501; 536/24.3; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,185,243 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 13 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A method is disclosed for detecting the presence of a target nucleotide sequence in a polynucleotide. The method comprises hybridizing a first nucleotide sequence and a second nucleotide sequence to non-contiguous portions of a target nucleotide sequence, covalently attaching the first and second sequences when they are hybridized to the target sequence, and determining the presence of covalently attached first and second sequences. The presence of the covalently attached first and second sequences is related to the presence of the target nucleotide sequence. The invention may be applied to target nucleotide sequences in DNA or RNA. Specific target nucleotide sequences of interest will frequently be characteristic of particular microorganisms, viruses, viroids, or genetic characteristics, including genetic abnormalities.

14. 5,168,050, Dec. 1, 1992, Mammalian expression of the bone morphogenetic protein-2B using BMP2A/BMP2B fusion; R. Glenn Hammonds, Jr., et al., 435/69.1, 240.2, 320.1; 530/350 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,168,050 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 14 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A DNA construct is provided comprising DNA encoding a mature BMP-2 upstream of which is DNA encoding a precursor portion of a mammalian protein other than the BMP-2. Also provided are mammalian expression vectors and hosts containing such a DNA construct and methods for improved expression using such construct.

15. 5,147,777, Sep. 15, 1992, Biologically active reagents prepared from carboxy-containing polymer, analytical element and methods of use; Richard C. Sutton, et al., 435/5; 422/56, 57, 58, 61; 428/403, 407;

435/6, 7.22, 7.31, 7.32; 436/170, 531, 532, 533, 534, 805; 526/286, 314, 317.1, 318.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,147,777 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 15 of 25

ABSTRACT:
Biologically active reagents are prepared from particles of copolymers having highly reactive carboxy or equivalent groups. The reagents are prepared by covalently attaching biologically active substances, for example antibodies, to the particles, directly or indirectly through highly reactive carboxy groups on the particle surface. These reagents are used to advantage in analytical elements, methods for the detection of specific binding ligands (such as immunological species) and immunoassays, and in purification methods as affinity chromatography reagents.

16. 5,134,066, Jul. 28, 1992, Improved probes using nucleosides containing 3-dezauracil analogs; Thomas E. Rogers, et al., 435/91, 6, 805; 536/24.3, 26.8, 28.1, 122, 124, 126; 546/290, 296, 302, 303, 345, 353; 935/78, 86, 88 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,134,066 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 16 of 25

ABSTRACT:
The deazauracil containing probes of the invention are able to withstand higher temperatures, thereby allowing unmatched probes and mismatched probes to be washed off at higher hybridization stringency, thereby eliminating background readings and improving ease and accuracy of probe use.

17. 5,126,433, Jun. 30, 1992, Soluble forms of the T cell surface protein CD4; Paul J. Maddon, et al., 530/395, 350, 380, 387.2, 387.9, 389.1 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,126,433 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 17 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A single-stranded nucleic acid molecule which encodes an amino acid sequence comprising at least a portion of a T4 glycoprotein is provided. Additionally, amino acid sequences which comprise at least a portion of a T4 glycoprotein and are useful as a prophylaxis for treating a subject with acquired immune deficiency syndrome are provided. These amino acid sequences, are capable of specifically forming a complex with a human immunodeficiency virus envelope glycoprotein and which are soluble in an aqueous solution. Monoclonal antibodies directed to the water-soluble amino acid sequences of the present invention may be used as vaccines for immunizing a subject against acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

18. 5,116,964, May 26, 1992, Hybrid immunoglobulins; Daniel J. Capon, et al., 536/23.5; 435/69.7, 252.3, 320.1; 530/350; 536/23.51, 23.53 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,116,964 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 18 of 25

ABSTRACT:
Immunoglobulin fusion polypeptides are provided, together with methods for making and using them, and nucleic acids encoding them. These polypeptides are useful as cell surface adhesion molecules and ligands, and are useful in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions and methods.

19. 5,115,096, May 19, 1992, Amphiregulin: a bifunctional growth modulating glycoprotein; Mohammed Shoyab, et al., 530/322, 324 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,115,096 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 19 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A novel cell growth regulatory factor, named Amphiregulin, is described. This extremely hydrophilic glycoprotein, having a median molecular weight of 22,500 daltons, demonstrates unusual biological activity. Amphiregulin is a bifunctional cell growth regulatory factor which exhibits potent inhibitory activity on DNA synthesis in neoplastic cells, yet promotes the growth of certain normal cells. The invention is based, in part, on the discovery that MCF-7 cells, when treated with the tumor promoting agent, 12-O-tetradecanoyl-phorbol-13-acetate (TPA), express and secrete two distinct yet functionally equivalent forms of Amphiregulin. These two forms are structurally identical and perfectly homologous except that the truncated form lacks an amino-terminal hexapeptide found in the larger form. The Amphiregulin gene has been cloned and used to construct plasmids which direct the expression of bioactive Amphiregulin in transformed Escherichia coli cells. A wide variety of uses for Amphiregulin are encompassed by the present invention, including the treatment of wounds and cancers.

20. 5,110,906, May 5, 1992, Derivatives of soluble T-4; Paul J. Maddon, et al., 530/350; 435/5, 974; 530/395, 821; 930/221 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,110,906 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 20 of 25

ABSTRACT:
This invention provides a therapeutic agent capable of specifically forming a complex with human immunodeficiency virus envelope glycoprotein which comprises a polypeptide. In one embodiment of the invention, the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 6 from about +1 to about +185 fused to the amino acid sequence from about +353 to about +371. In another embodiment of the invention, the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 6 from about +1 to about +106 fused to the amino acid sequence from about +353 to about +371. In yet a further embodiment of the invention, the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide comprises the amino acid sequence shown in FIG. 6 from about +1 to about +185.
This invention also provides a method for treating a subject infected with a human immunodeficiency virus. The method comprises administering to the subject an effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a therapeutic agent of the invention and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

21. 5,098,833, Mar. 24, 1992, DNA sequence encoding a functional domain of a lymphocyte homing receptor; Laurence A. Lasky, et al., 435/69.1, 240.1, 252.3, 320.1; 530/350; 536/23.51 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,098,833 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 21 of 25

ABSTRACT:
DNA isolates coding for a lymphocyte homing receptor and methods of obtaining such DNA are provided, together with expression systems for recombinant production of the lymphocyte homing receptor useful in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions.

22. 5,087,572, Feb. 11, 1992, DNA encoding human plasminogen modified at the cleavage site; Francis J. Castellino, et al., 435/240.2, 217, 252.3, 320.1; 536/23.51 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,087,572 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 22 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A cleavage-resistant plasminogen molecule is provided that is conveniently produced in recombinant cells by expression of a nucleic acid sequence encoding the plasminogen molecule. Preferably the plasminogen is a sequence variant with a modification in its two-chain cleavage site. The plasminogen molecule may be purified, acylated, complexed with acylated or non-acylated fibrinolytic enzymes, and formulated into pharmaceutical compositions for use in thrombolytic therapy.

23. 5,057,417, Oct. 15, 1991, Compositions and methods for the synthesis of growth hormone receptor and growth hormone binding protein; R. Glenn Hammonds, et al., 435/69.1, 172.3, 240.2, 252.33, 317.1; 536/23.51; 935/11, 70, 73 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,057,417 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 23 of 25

ABSTRACT:
Growth hormone receptor and growth hormone binding protein are purified enabling amino acid sequence and DNA isolates coding for growth hormone receptor and growth hormone binding protein and methods of obtaining such DNA are provided, together with expression systems for recombinant production of growth hormone receptor and growth hormone binding protein. Therapeutically useful forms of the growth hormone receptor and growth hormone binding protein and anti-receptor antibodies are described.

24. 4,994,368, Feb. 19, 1991, Amplification method for polynucleotide assays; Thomas C. Goodman, et al., 435/6, 91; 436/94, 501 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,994,368 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 24 of 25

ABSTRACT:
A method is disclosed for producing multiple copies of a primary polynucleotide sequence located at the 3' terminus of a polynucleotide. The method comprises (a) forming in the presence of nucleoside triphosphates and template-dependent polynucleotide polymerase an extension of a primary polynucleotide sequence hybridized with a template sequence of a single stranded pattern polynucleotide comprising two or more template sequences each containing one or more site specific cleavage sequences, (b) cleaving into fragments said extension at cleavable polynucleotide sequences in the presence of means for specifically cleaving said cleavable polynucleotide sequences when said extension is hybridized with said site specific cleavage sequences, (c) dissociating said fragments, (d) hybridizing said fragments with single stranded pattern polynucleotide, and repeating steps (a)-(d). Steps (a)-(d) may be conducted simultaneously or wholly or partially sequentially. The method may be applied in the detection of a polynucleotide analyte in a sample suspected of containing such analyte to facilitate such detection. Also disclosed are compositions for conducting the method of the invention.

25. 4,960,700, Oct. 2, 1990, Compositions and methods for the synthesis and assay of a mammalian enkephalinase; Bernard Malfroy-Camine, et al.,

435/172.3, 212, 219, 240.2, 252.33 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 4,960,700 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L10: 25 of 25

ABSTRACT:
DNA isolates coding for enkephalinase and methods of obtaining such DNA are provided, together with expression systems for recombinant production of enkephalinase for use in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions. Enkephalinase assays are facilitated by novel enkephalinase substrates.

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=>e bermeyer, l/in
E1            1     BERMES, PATRICIA A/IN
E2            5     BERMES, RUDOLF/IN
E3            0 --> BERMEYER, L/IN
E4            1     BERMGES, MANFRED/IN
E5            3     BERMIER, FRANK H JR/IN
E6            1     BERMINGHAM, CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM/IN
E7            1     BERMINGHAM, HUBERT P M/IN
E8            2     BERMINGHAM, PATRICK/IN
E9            1     BERMINGHAM, PATRICK D/IN
E10           2     BERMINGHAM, PETER D/IN
E11           1     BERMINGHAM, RUTLEDGE/IN
E12           1     BERMINGHAM, WILLIAM J/IN

=> e cummins, t/in
E1            5     CUMMINS, STEWART E/IN
E2            1     CUMMINS, SUSAN/IN
E3            0 --> CUMMINS, T/IN
E4            1     CUMMINS, THOMAS A/IN
E5            6     CUMMINS, THOMAS J/IN
E6            1     CUMMINS, VICTOR/IN
E7            1     CUMMINS, W WAYNE/IN
E8            2     CUMMINS, WAYNE/IN
E9            1     CUMMINS, WILLIAM A/IN
E10           1     CUMMINS, WILLIAM G/IN
E11           1     CUMMINS, WILLIAM H/IN
E12           6     CUMMINS, WILLIAM T/IN

=> s e5
L11           6 "CUMMINS, THOMAS J"/IN

=>e findlay, j/in
E1           10     FINDLAY, HUGH T/IN
E2            1     FINDLAY, IAIN S/IN
E3            0 --> FINDLAY, J/IN
E4            1     FINDLAY, JACK B/IN
E5            1     FINDLAY, JAMES/IN
E6            2     FINDLAY, JAMES R/IN
E7            1     FINDLAY, JAMES W/IN
E8            1     FINDLAY, JOHN A/IN
E9            7     FINDLAY, JOHN B/IN
E10           1     FINDLAY, JOHN K/IN
E11           1     FINDLAY, JOHN S/IN
E12          16     FINDLAY, JOHN W A/IN

=> s e9
L12           7 "FINDLAY, JOHN B"/IN

=> e kerschner, j/in
E1            1     KERSCHNER, GUENTHER/IN
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E2            3      KERSCHNER, GUNTHER/IN
E3            0 --> KERSCHNER, J/IN
E4           10      KERSCHNER, JAMES J/IN
E5            4      KERSCHNER, JUDITH L/IN
E6            1      KERSCHNER, LAURIE E/IN
E7            5      KERSCHNER, PAUL M/IN
E8            1      KERSCHNER, RALPH C/IN
E9            1      KERSCHNER, REX R/IN
E10           4      KERSCHNER, RONALD K/IN
E11           1      KERSCHNER, WILLIAM J III/IN
E12           1      KERSEG, KURT C/IN

=> s l11 or l12
L13          13 L11 OR L12

=> s l1 and l13
L14           6 L1 AND L13

=> s l7 and l13
L15           4 L7 AND L13

=> s l14 or l15
L16           8 L14 OR L15

=>s 13 not l16
       1106563 13
SEARCH ENDED BY USER

=> s l13 not l16
L17           5 L13 NOT L16

=> d l16 cit,ab 1-8;d l17 cit 1-5
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1. 5,231,015, Jul. 27, 1993, Methods of extracting nucleic acids and PCR amplification without using a proteolytic enzyme; Thomas J. Cummins, et al., 435/91, 6, 172.3, 259, 269, 270, 803; 536/22.1, 23.1; 935/17, 19, 78, 88 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,231,015 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 1 of 8

ABSTRACT:
This invention provides a rapid and highly effective method for extracting nucleic acids from cells or virions without the use of proteolytic enzymes. Extraction is accomplished within a few minutes using a lysing composition comprising a buffer, a source of a DNA polymerase cofactor, a stabilizer and at least one nonionic surfactant which will release nucleic acids from cytoplasmic and nuclear membranes of cells or virions. The resulting mixture is heated to boiling for up to fifteen minutes, and the nucleic acids are recovered for amplification using polymerase chain reaction. No proteolytic enzyme is used in the extraction process.

2. 5,229,297, Jul. 20, 1993, Containment cuvette for PCR and method of use; Paul N. Schnipelsky, et al., 436/94; 435/6, 91, 172.3, 301; 436/63, 180, 501, 508; 935/77, 78 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,229,297 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 2 of 8

ABSTRACT:
A cuvette and a method of use which prevent nucleic acid amplified by

PCR technology from being released to the atmosphere, while still proceeding to a detection step to determine whether or not the nucleic acid is present. Detection reagents are either pre-incorporated into compartments in the cuvette or added after amplification. In the latter case, a check valve prevents amplified nucleic acid from being released. Transfer of liquids between compartments is achieved via the use of flexible compartment walls and an external pressure source, or via pistons that are part of the cuvette and operate on the compartments as a piston within a piston chamber.

3. 5,210,039, May 11, 1993, Wash composition, test kit and their use to determine a herpes simplex viral antigen; Thomas J. Cummins , et al., 436/17; 252/117, 548; 435/5, 7.1, 7.36; 436/510, 538, 825 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,210,039 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 3 of 8

ABSTRACT:
An aqueous wash solution is useful for the detection of herpes simplex virus in a biological specimen. This solution has a pH of from about 9 to about 11.5, and consists essentially of an alcoholamine or a salt thereof and a nonionic surfactant. The solution is used to was uncomplexed materials from a complex of herpes simplex antigen and antibodies thereto. The wash solution can be supplied as part of a diagnostic test kit.

4. 5,196,305, Mar. 23, 1993, Diagnostic and amplification methods using primers having thymine at 3' end to overcome primer-target mismatch at the 3' end; John B. Findlay , et al., 435/6, 91, 805, 948; 436/501, 811; 536/24.3, 24.32, 24.33; 935/6, 17, 19, 78, 88 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,196,305 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 4 of 8

ABSTRACT:
Methods for amplifying and detecting a predetermined target nucleic acid in a biological specimen are accomplished even where there is a mismatch in a single position between a primer and the target nucleic acid. The mismatch is located at or near the 3' end of the primer. Such a mismatch is overcome using a primer having a nucleotide with a thymine base at the position of the mismatch. The use of such primers is most likely to prime the target and form primer extension products. This method is particularly useful for detection of a nucleic acid sequence which is not fully known, or where there is considerable heterogeneity in DNA target from patient samples.

5. 5,155,021, Oct. 13, 1992, Method and kit for determination of herpes simplex viral antigen by direct binding to polymeric particles; Richard C. Sutton, et al., 435/5, 7.92, 7.95, 28, 961, 975; 436/174, 531, 534 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,155,021 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 5 of 8

ABSTRACT:
Herpes simplex viral antigen can be readily determined by contacting a specimen containing Herpes simplex virus of herpes simplex viral-infected cells with polymeric particles which have a surface area of from about 0.1 to about 600 m.sup.2 /g. Within a few minutes of this contact, antigen which is bound to the particles is contacted with antibodies thereto so as to form an immunological complex on the particles. Bound complex is separated from uncomplexed materials, and the presence of the

complex is then appropriately determined. A kit for determining herpes comprises the particles described above, a disposable test device having a microporous membrane and antibodies to herpes simplex viral antigen.

6. 5,147,777, Sep. 15, 1992, Biologically active reagents prepared from carboxy-containing polymer, analytical element and methods of use; Richard C. Sutton, et al., 435/5; 422/56, 57, 58, 61; 428/403, 407; 435/6, 7.22, 7.31, 7.32; 436/170, 531, 532, 533, 534, 805; 526/286, 314, 317.1, 318.4 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,147,777 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 6 of 8

ABSTRACT:
Biologically active reagents are prepared from particles of copolymers having highly reactive carboxy or equivalent groups. The reagents are prepared by covalently attaching biologically active substances, for example antibodies, to the particles, directly or indirectly through highly reactive carboxy groups on the particle surface. These reagents are used to advantage in analytical elements, methods for the detection of specific binding ligands (such as immunological species) and immunoassays, and in purification methods as affinity chromatography reagents.

7. 5,124,245, Jun. 23, 1992, Wash composition, test kit and their use to determine a herpes simplex viral antigen; Thomas J. Cummins , et al., 435/5, 7.94, 962, 967, 975; 436/518, 528, 530 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,124,245 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 7 of 8

ABSTRACT:
An aqueous wash solution is useful for the detection of herpes simplex virus in a biological specimen. This solution has a pH of from about 9 to about 11.5, and consists essentially of an alcoholamine or a salt thereof and a nonionic surfactant. The solution is used to wash uncomplexed materials from a complex of herpes simplex antigen and antibodies thereto. The wash solution can be supplied as part of a diagnostic test kit.

8. 5,081,010, Jan. 14, 1992, Extraction composition, test kit and their use to extract or determine herpes simplex viral antigen; Thomas J. Cummins , et al., 435/5; 252/117, 156, 548; 435/259, 961, 975 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

US PAT NO: 5,081,010 [IMAGE AVAILABLE] L16: 8 of 8

ABSTRACT:
An extraction composition has been found useful for extracting antigen from herpes simplex virus. This composition has a pH of from about 8.5 to about 12, and comprises an alcoholamine or salt thereof, a nonionic surfactant comprised of a condensation product of an alkylphenol and ethylene oxide, cholic acid or a salt or derivative thereof and an anionic surfactant. Extraction of antigen is accomplished by contacting the extraction composition with a specimen suspected of containing herpes organisms under suitable conditions. Extracted antigen can be determined by forming an immunological complex with antibodies thereto and by detecting that complex. The extraction composition can be supplied as part of a diagnostic test kit.